From: McMillin, Stella@Wildlife

To: "agdept@rivcoag.org"; Palmer-Townsend, Marilyn@CDPR; Kratville, David@CDFA; Miller, Robert

Subject: Loss report for mallards in Riverside County

Date: Thursday, February 15, 2018 6:26:05 PM

Attachments: P3264.pdf

Hello, I have attached a loss report for mallards in Riverside County. If you have any questions or comments, please contact me.

Thank you.

Stella McMillin
Senior Environmental Scientist
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
Wildlife Investigations Laboratory
1701 Nimbus Road
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670
Office 916-358-2954
Cell 916-531-9683



# DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE WILDLIFE BRANCH WILDLIFE INVESTIGATIONS LABORATORY PESTICIDE INVESTIGATIONS

1701 NIMBUS ROAD RANCHO CORDOVA, CA 95670 PHONE (916) 358-2954

Lab Number P-3264 Necropsy Z18-0034 CAHFS Number D1800819 Date of loss: December 27, 2017 Sample: Mallard (2) Anas platyrhynchus Protection status: No special status

Report Date: February 12, 2018

To: Ruben Arroyo Riverside County Agricultural Commissioner

-001

### **Remarks**

Strychnine intoxication in three mallards at country club in Riverside County.

### **Background**

On December 29, 2017, CDFW received a report of possible poisoning of a few mallards in the Indian Palms County Club. These ducks were observed to be weak and unable to walk before death. Three mallards were collected and submitted to CDFW Wildlife Investigations Laboratory (WIL) to determine cause of death. Two mallards were submitted to the California Animal Health and Food Safety Laboratory (CAHFS) in Davis to for further analysis. One mallard was retained at WIL to examine digestive contents.

## **RESULTS OF EXAMINATION**

Necropsies on two mallards were performed at CAHFS on January 17, 2018. Both mallards were adult females in moderate body condition with marked postmortem decomposition. Grain bait appearing to contain both millet and wheat with green coating was observed in the crop of one mallard, while the other mallard had scant crop contents. No bromethalin was detected in the adipose tissue of either mallard, but strychnine was detected in the crop contents of both mallards, indicating intoxication. Strychnine is used to control pocket gophers and may only be applied legally underground.

WILDLIFE INVESTIGATIONS LABORATORY

Stella McMillin, Senior Environmental Scientist Wildlife Investigations Laboratory

Tella Mc Mulin

# Approved

Dr. Deana Clifford, Senior Wildlife Veterinarian,

Wildlife Investigations Laboratory

De Cliffort

Cc: Marilyn Palmer-Townsend,

**CDPR** 

David Kratville,

**CDFA** 

Robert Miller,

**USEPA**